

year we can stop politicizing this issue and recognize that the District of Columbia, just like all of our home States and districts, deserves to have all possible resources at its disposal to combat this devastating public health crisis.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. All time has expired. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The yeas and nays have been ordered. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. NICKLES. I announce that the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. HELMS) is necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. STABENOW). Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 79, nays 20, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 356 Leg.]

YEAS—79

Akaka	DeWine	Mikulski
Allen	Dodd	Miller
Baucus	Domenici	Murkowski
Bayh	Dorgan	Murray
Bennett	Edwards	Nelson (FL)
Biden	Feinstein	Nelson (NE)
Bingaman	Frist	Reed
Bond	Graham	Reid
Boxer	Grassley	Roberts
Breaux	Hagel	Rockefeller
Burns	Harkin	Sarbanes
Byrd	Hatch	Schumer
Campbell	Hollings	Smith (OR)
Cantwell	Inouye	Snowe
Carnahan	Jeffords	Specter
Carper	Johnson	Stabenow
Chafee	Kennedy	Stevens
Cleland	Kerry	Thomas
Clinton	Kohl	Thompson
Cochran	Landrieu	Thurmond
Collins	Leahy	Torricelli
Conrad	Levin	Voinovich
Corzine	Lieberman	Warner
Craig	Lincoln	Wagman
Crapo	Lugar	Wellstone
Daschle	McCain	Wyden
Dayton	McConnell	

NAYS—20

Allard	Fitzgerald	Lott
Brownback	Gramm	Nickles
Bunning	Gregg	Santorum
Durbin	Hutchinson	Sessions
Ensign	Hutchison	Shelby
Enzi	Inhofe	Smith (NH)
Feingold	Kyl	

NOT VOTING—1

Helms

The conference report was agreed to. Ms. LANDRIEU. Madam President, I move to reconsider the vote, and I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from South Carolina.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST—
S. 1214

Mr. HOLLINGS. Madam President, this is a unanimous consent request to take up the Port Maritime and Rail Security Act.

I ask unanimous consent that the majority leader, following consultation

with the Republican leader, may proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 161, S. 1214, the Port Maritime and Rail Security Act, and when the measure is considered it be under the following limitations: That a managers' substitute amendment be in order; that the substitute amendment be considered and agreed to and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table; that the bill as thus amended be considered as original text for the purpose of further amendment; with no points of order waived by this agreement; that all first-degree amendments must be transportation related; that the second-degree amendments must be relevant to the first-degree amendment to which it is offered; and that upon the disposition of all amendments, the bill be read a third time and the Senate vote on passage of the bill with this action occurring with no further intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. CRAIG. Madam President, I am sorry at this time that I have to object because of the exclusive unanimous consent limitation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to a period of morning business with Senator STEVENS having the opportunity to speak for up to 10 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PEARL HARBOR DAY

Mr. STEVENS. Madam President, I requested of the leadership an opportunity to speak briefly about Pearl Harbor Day.

The Senator from Hawaii would be in Pearl Harbor today, as he has been almost every time every year since he has come to the Congress.

I would have been in New Orleans at the opening of the new museum for World War II. I think it is appropriate that we ask the Senate, at the conclusion of the remarks of the Senator from Hawaii, to stand and observe a minute or two of silence in honor of those who gave their lives at Pearl Harbor.

Sixty years ago today, I was in bed with pneumonia and heard over the radio about the attack on Pearl Harbor. My friend from Hawaii was a young medical student and was immediately called into action to help give first aid.

As a young medical student, Senator INOUE gave first aid and assistance to a great many people.

Then he went through a period of time, which must have been very ex-

cruciating, when he saw other citizens of the United States of his racial background being taken to camps and various other places because of their Japanese heritage.

Subsequently, he joined the Army, proceeded to be trained, and went to war in Italy. As a matter of fact, he was in Italy on one side of the mountain, and our former colleague, Senator Dole, with the 10th Division was on the other side of the mountain. Senator INOUE's unit was the most highly decorated unit in World War II, totally made up of Japanese Hawaiians, the 442nd. The 442nd has a distinguished place in history. And the person who has one of the greatest places in history is my long-time friend, Senator INOUE, who is now a Congressional Medal of Honor winner. He had to wait many years before he got that award, having been passed over at the time because of his heritage.

I was privileged, as many others were, to be there when that wrong was righted and he was recognized for his distinguished service to our country for the events that led up to his being injured and, strangely enough, being in the same hospital with Bob Dole as they both came off the battlefield wounded.

But I have had a distinguished opportunity here to be a friend of this distinguished man.

I never had the privilege—I am getting a little personal—of living with my own brothers, but I have lived and traveled with DAN INOUE throughout the world now for 33 years. I know of no man that I would put in higher esteem than Senator DANIEL INOUE.

I ask the Senate to recognize him now, and then perhaps he would like to make some comments.

(Applause, Senators rising.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The distinguished Senator from Hawaii.

Mr. INOUE. Madam President, as always, my dear friend from Alaska is overly generous. I shall always cherish his friendship, and this moment will never be forgotten.

Madam President, 60 years ago our Nation was suddenly attacked by a force of planes. It devastated a part of America. We lost about 2,400 of our gallant sons. It was a moment of great tragedy, great sadness, but it was also a moment of great glory because, almost instantly, our Nation got together. Our Nation was never that united. Even during the war of the Revolution we were not that united. In the Civil War we were divided.

But on this day, 60 years ago, America became one. And it was obvious that, notwithstanding the odds against us, we were going to be victorious. And we were.

Today, we are debating a matter that happened on September 11. And I know that, though we may have used some harsh rhetoric, we will stand united, as